

## Amusements To-Night.

EGERTON HOUSE—S.—"Adonis."  
CASINO—S.—"The Little Duke."  
DALY'S THEATRE—S.—"Ninonche."  
EDWARD MURRAY THEATRE—S.—"Called Back."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S.—"The Pulse of New-York."  
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S.—"May Blossom."  
NIEBOER GARDEN—S.—"The Seven Ravens."  
STAR THEATRE—S.—"Selina."  
THEATRE SQUARE THEATRE—S.—"Lavewood."  
14TH STREET THEATRE—S.—"My Life."  
WALLACK'S THEATRE—S.—"The Ch.  
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## Index to Advertisements.

	Page	Col.	Page	Col.
Announcements	7	2	Miscellaneous	6
Business Notices	8	1	Miscellaneous	6
Business Notices	8	2	Marraines and Deaths	5
Business Notices	8	3	New Publications	5
Business Notices	8	4	Obituaries	5
Business Notices	8	5	Prizes	5
Business Notices	8	6	Politics	5
Business Notices	8	7	Rooms and Flats	5
Business Notices	8	8	Situations Wanted	5
Business Notices	8	9	Stocks and Bonds	5
Business Notices	8	10	Teachers	5
Business Notices	8	11	Theater	5
Business Notices	8	12	To Whom Concern	5
Business Notices	8	13	Legal Notices	5

## Business Notices.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—Each \$5 doubled within 12 days. Investment Office, 10th Street, between Madison Avenue and 5th Avenue, several thousand subscribers surrounding deposit \$100,000 monthly payments, 45. Circulars of R. Wilson, Attorney, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

## CHOICE TABLE WINES.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE COMPANY,  
101 PARK PLACE,  
GEO. HAMILIN, MANAGER.

## DESSS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

In great variety, manufactured by  
J. L. COOPER & SONS,  
113 Fulton Street,  
New York.

WILBORG COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to receive from directions of several professional gentlemen, in obtaining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to swallow. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, an' who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked improvement, have been greatly relieved by the use of the Oil and Lime. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston. Sold all drugstores.

81—FILL SETS—Painless extracting without charge, 100 sets. Address, 202 and 303 Broadway, N.Y. Dr. MODERMAN.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.—Postage free in the United States.  
1 Year, 8 Months, 3 Months.  
DAILY, with Sunday.....\$5.00 \$2.25 \$2.15  
DAILY, without Sunday.....7.00 3.50 1.75  
SUNDAY TRIBUNE.....1.50 .....

Bentley Postal Note, Money Order or Registered Letter, by Postal Note, there after will please write on the Note, "For The New-York Tribune."

## BRANCHES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and regular notices of the same, will be received at the Main Office, 1238 Broadway, 7th fl., to 10 a.m.; No. 303 West Twenty-third Street, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; No. 1307 Fairhaven, near Sixty-first Street, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; No. 208 East One-hundredth Street, Union Square, No. 153 Fourteenth, corner of Fourteenth-st.

## IN OTHER CITIES.

LONDON—1522, East LONDON—26, Fleet Street, Strand;

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

## NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Gordon was heard from yesterday.—A French frigate attacked a Chinese junk.—The Emperor separated.—The annexation of Jamaica to Canada is being considered.—The Belgian King was hosted.—A not in Italy grew out of the cholera.—Chili's independence was celebrated.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Blaine was enthusiastically received on his journey from New-York to Boston.—The daughter of a wealthy Baltimore Italian eloped.—The inmates narrowly escaped from a burning hotel at Paradise, Md.—The liquor dealers have issued secret circulars in Ohio.—Encouraging reports of the political situation were made in the interior of the state.—A farmer was fatally stabbed by a tramp at Troy.—More records were broken by the bicycle riders at Springfield.

STRUCTION to some building which the brewer may wish to put up in the future. From this it appears that an abutting owner has prospective as well as present rights which even telegraph pole must respect. An interesting part of the opinion is that in which the Justice holds that telegraph poles which have been erected since the passage of the act of 1884 have been placed in position contrary to law; and that the unlawfulness of their erection can find no excuse in the provision requiring all telegraph lines to be laid underground after November 1, 1885. The Court of Appeals, of course, will have to be heard on all these points hereafter.

That Mr. Blaine has lost nothing of the strong hold he has on the hearts of the people, was amply demonstrated by the enthusiasm that greeted his appearance yesterday at the stations on the line of his trip from Boston to New-York. Whenever he appeared thousands crowded about him to cheer and give expression to their regard. It was unfortunate that a misunderstanding on the part of some of his friends led to the announcement that he would be at Norwalk and other places where the express train on which he was travelling did not stop. The thousands who were gathered at those places were disappointed through no fault of Mr. Blaine.

## CHOLERA AND EDUCATION.

One of the results of the cholera epidemic in the South of France and Italy has been to show the value of popular education. There can be no doubt that the progress of the disease has been aided by the ignorance and superstition of the lower classes in France and Italy. In both countries it has brought to light the survival of medieval delusions and follies. In Italy, where the ravages of the disease have been greatest, the masses appear to have lost their heads entirely, and to have given themselves up to the wildest hallucinations. The old fancy that the epidemic was the result of wholesale poisoning has dropped out everywhere, and the disposition of panic-stricken barbarians to suspect every stranger has in several instances brought innocent tourists into serious danger. Another delusion common to both the French and Italians has been suspicion of the doctors. It has been rumored and believed that patients were killed at the hospitals, and several physicians have narrowly escaped mobbing. At Naples especially these ignominious terrors have been prevalent. The religion of the Neapolitan populace takes the form of reliance upon processions and ecclesiastical ceremonial, and the fact that the crowds thus assembled tend to spread the disease has had no effect upon the people.

The Italian Government has apparently been compelled to humor the popular ignorance by resorting to obsolete and useless measures, such as making cordons round infected towns and villages, and enforcing quarantine against healthy countries. The Italians at large, in fact, have shown that what they most need is a common school system, and that in many important respects they are still two centuries behind the most advanced nations of the world. And though the King and the upper classes and the Government officials and the physicians have exhibited great courage and good sense, it is plain that they have been carried away by the stream of popular panic, and that their usefulness has been much restricted by it. The cholera has had its way at Naples because the Neapolitans could not be controlled for their own good. No such panic could have arisen in an American city, even if any American city was as dirty as Naples. Even a limited education saves communities from such humiliations, and enables them to act in concert and according to the best lights for the general good. But when ignorance and superstition prevail such a vision as this disintegrates society, and it degenerates into a howling and insatiate mob, less capable of self-protection than a herd of wild animals, because lacking the instincts with which nature has guarded the latter.

## BEATEN AND DISGRACED.

Remorse, according to the definition of a cynical philosopher, is a humiliating sense of failure. That that species of remorse the "Independent" journals are suffering agonies today. For five months they have kept their consciences upon the rack, only at last to see the conclusion forced upon them that a humiliating failure is the sole outcome of their malice. Early in the spring they perceived that the Republican voters were likely to insist upon the nomination of the man who twice already had been defeated only because tyrannical machine had been allowed to gather strength enough to override the will of the party. Their peculiar and malignant hatred of Mr. Blaine made the attempt to disappoint the people a third time congenial, and to accomplish their purpose no personal abasement seemed too great a sacrifice. Slanders which had been refuted, insinuations which never rose to the dignity of argument, and sneers for which malice was the only basis, were reiterated until the eve of the Convention, and then the cry went up, "It is done; Blaine cannot get the nomination." The event made their predictions as ridiculous as their warfare had been indecent; but, discredited yet not ashamed, they enlisted a few kindred spirits in their disgrace and began again their dishonored tactics.

Selecting a convenient dummy, they proceeded to clothe him in the garments of light in order that an "angelic delusion" might once more be foisted as a reality upon that part of the community which, at every political juncture, takes a morbid delight in thinking itself aggrieved. Their scheme succeeded; the National Democrats, although abundantly warned that the presentment held up before it was a counterfeit, fell into the snare, flouted a large body of its own substantial members in order to grasp the shadow of Republican disaffection, and nominated a candidate without character or training or intellectual resources. Having thus succeeded in raising, for the moment, an angel to the skies, the Independents resumed with redoubled energy their attempt to drag an honest man down. Fresh fuel was added to the fires of hate, and under a hysterical affection of superior virtue every appliance of a treacherous and malignant zeal was brought into operation. Distortion, vituperation, false pretences, hypocrisy were the congenital weapons they wielded with peculiar aptitude for such a warfare.

Suddenly the mask which had disgraced their ideal candidate was stripped away, and without blushing he pleaded guilty to the indictment of a shameless private life. And then was seen a spectacle which not even their previous performances had led the public to expect. Snatching at the moral revision with which the attempt to crown such a standard and example was contemplated, these journals, valiantly pledged to all that is pure and lovely and of good report in public and in private life, straightforward began to justify the elevation of that model. The charges were true, but the Buffalo clergymen were prudent scandalmongers; the charges were true, but every one whom they shocked was a hypocrite; the charges were true, but chivalry was not an essential virtue; the charges were true, but the Nation must not expect its leaders to cultivate domestic purity; the charges were true, but the monuments to dead heroes the world over were raised above the dust of libertines. But the two-edged sword that they were wielding recoil upon themselves. On the one hand the people, who had already resented the invidious doctrine that they stood in need of salvation at the hands of an upstart, retused outright to have their standard of morality set so low; and, on the other hand, they were irresistibly drawn to a statesman whom once more sought reward for twenty malice of steadfast conviction. He evidently thinks he can fool both the protectionists and the free-traders if he keeps

him mouth shut. Truly a high and manly order of statesmen this! Thinks he can sneak into the White House.

And now about his position on the prohibition issue? Here also he must play double, if he is true to his record. The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* writes on this point as follows:

Consistency demands that these facts shall be known:

Grover Cleveland was elected Mayor on a coalition Democratic-Temperance ticket; he assured the temperance people that he would enforce the existing laws; Cleveland's managers, including Titus and Goodwin, chairman of the Democratic County Committee, paid the expenses of the temperance campaign; the protectionist faction against the saloon-keepers began during his administration, and was a result of pledges made in Cleveland's behalf.

These facts would seem to commit Mr. Cleveland to the anti-liquor cause. But, on the other hand, certain of his zealous friends are circulating documents designed to show that he is an ardent friend of the rum power. How is it?

A campaign of evasion never succeeds. The American people are not to be tricked into electing any man President.

LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN.

The Democrats of Indiana are doubly unfortunate; for their choice of a candidate for Governor is as unlucky as for President. Colonel Isaac P. Gray, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana, has a "record" and a very bad one, too. "This," says *The Indianapolis Journal*, "is a birdseye view of Colonel Gray's record:

A Know Nothing; a sober who threw up his commission rather than small gunpowder, a renegade Republican; a ten-day Governor, who issued pardons about as fast as he could write his name to the paper; the leader of a deserted party former from the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald; the defeater of General Masson, the hero of two wars, while his own party service was confined to throwing a Democratic printing press into the Ohio River, and being indicted by Kentucky Democrats for the malicious destruction of property. This is the man the intelligent voters of Indiana are asked to make Governor of the State.

Colonel Gray was nominated as a reward for party services, and it is fair to assume that he is no better nor worse than the party which he now has the honor to serve. The people of Indiana are disgraced by the fact of his candidacy, and the indications are that he will not poll his full party vote, but will be defeated by a much larger majority even than Cleveland and Hendricks.

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## WASTE OF ENERGY.

An immense amount of energy is wasted by New-Yorkers under the mistaken idea that something is being effected by its expenditure. An illustration of this was given in yesterday's Tribune, in the account of the way people rush to catch the ferry-boats. They exhibit the same headlong hurry in all their movements. When a train is approaching the terminus scores of people will get up and walk toward the door, though the only result is that they have to stand several minutes when they might much better have remained seated. In crossing the river they will risk drowning rather than miss a boat. They will rather break a limb than miss a boat. The other day a man was in such a hurry to get down from an elevated road station that he came down head first, and sustained a severe injury to his head.

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